

UNITED STATES ARMY
TRAINING AND DOCTRINE
COMMAND

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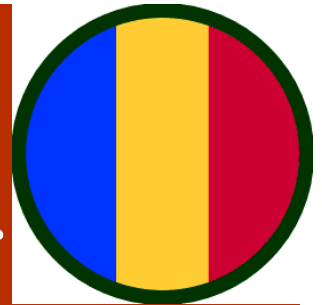
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and FEMA Mobile App

Please direct comments or input for
future newsletters to Mr. Don Hand,
TRADOC G-34, Protection Division at
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6021, Commercial, 501-6021, DSN.

TRADOC Emergency Management Newsletter

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National Preparedness Month

September is National Preparedness Month. This year we are asking you to take action now – [make a plan](#) with your community, your family, and for your pets. Plan how to stay safe and communicate during the disasters that can affect your community. We ask everyone to participate in America's PrepareAthon! and the national day of action, [National PrepareAthon! Day](#), which culminates National Preparedness Month on September 30.

Weekly focused themes

- Week 1: September 1-5th Flood
- Week 2: September 6-12th Wildfire
- Week 3: September 13-19th Hurricane
- Week 4: September 20-26th Power Outage
- **Week 5: September 27-30th** Lead up to [National PrepareAthon! Day \(September 30th\)](#)

Digital Engagement Toolkit

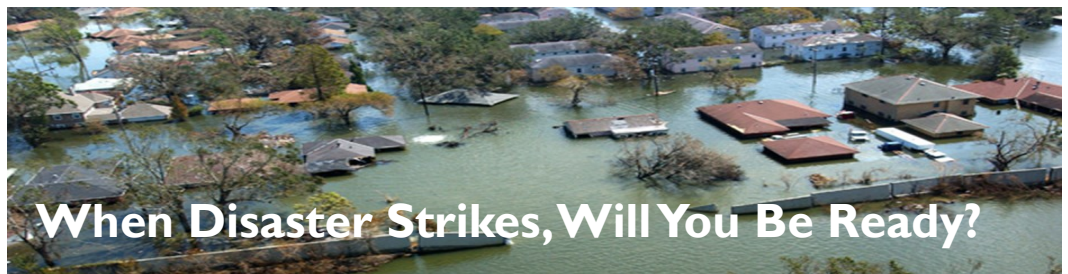
[Download the 2015 National Preparedness Month Digital Engagement Toolkit](#)

[Download the 2015 National Preparedness Month Graphics](#)



What is a hurricane?

A hurricane is a severe tropical storm that forms in the southern Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico or eastern Pacific Ocean. To form, hurricanes need warm tropical oceans, moisture and light winds. They gather heat and energy from the warm waters. Evaporation from seawater increases their power. Hurricanes rotate in a counterclockwise direction around an "eye." They have winds at least 75 mph. When they come onto land, they can bring heavy rain, strong winds and floods, and can damage buildings, trees and cars. They also produce heavy waves called [storm surge](#). Storm surges are very dangerous and a major reason why people must stay away from the ocean during a hurricane warning.



When Disaster Strikes, Will You Be Ready?

Know the Terms

Familiarize yourself with these terms to help identify a hurricane hazard:

Tropical Cyclone: A warm-core non-frontal synoptic-scale cyclone, originating over tropical or subtropical waters, with organized deep convection and a closed surface wind circulation about a well-defined center. Once formed, a tropical cyclone is maintained by the extraction of heat energy from the ocean at high temperature and heat export at the low temperatures of the upper troposphere.

Tropical Depression: A tropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained surface wind speed (using the U.S. 1-minute average) is 38 mph (33 knot) or less.

Tropical Storm: A tropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained surface wind speed (using the U.S. 1-minute average) ranges from 39 mph (34 knots) to 73 mph (63 knots).

Hurricane: A tropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained surface wind (using the U.S. 1-minute average) is 74 mph (64 knots) or more.

Storm Surge: An abnormal rise in sea level accompanying a hurricane or other intense storm, and whose height is the difference between the observed level of the sea surface and the level that would have occurred in the absence of the cyclone. Storm surge is usually estimated by subtracting the normal or astronomic high tide from the observed storm tide. Storm surge can reach heights well over 20 feet and can span hundreds of miles of coastline.

Storm Tide: The actual level of sea water resulting from the astronomic tide combined with the storm surge.

Hurricane Warning: An announcement that hurricane conditions (sustained winds of 74 mph or higher) are expected somewhere within the specified area. Because hurricane preparedness activities become difficult once winds reach tropical storm force, the hurricane warning is issued 36 hours in advance of the anticipated onset of tropical-storm-force winds.

Hurricane Watch: An announcement that hurricane conditions (sustained winds of 74 mph or higher) are possible within the specified area. Because hurricane preparedness activities become difficult once winds reach tropical storm force, the hurricane

Related Websites

Find additional information on how to plan and prepare for a hurricane and learn about available resources by visiting the following websites:

[Federal Emergency Management Agency](#)

[America's PrepareAthon Hurricane Materials](#)

[NOAA Hurricane Center](#)

[American Red Cross](#)

[U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Center for Disease Control](#)

[Consumer Product Safety Commission](#)



EM Program Reporting

The EM Full Operating Capability (FOC) Status Report is a routine reporting requirement that will be submitted on a quarterly basis until rescinded and verified by HQDA. TRADOC MSOs, CoEs, and separate activities will implement EM requirements as outlined in TRADOC TASKORD IN142161—National Preparedness Month (September 2014) Activities and submit their completed assessments to HQ TRADOC G-34 on a recurring quarterly basis (NLT 15 SEP, 15 DEC, 15 MAR, & 15 JUN). For more information contact TRADOC G-34: Mr. Don Hand, TRADOC G-34, EM (757) 501-6021, DSN 501-6021 donald.r.hand8.ctr@mail.mil.



When Disaster Strikes, Will You Be Ready?

Know your Risk

Understand the type of hazardous weather that affects you and your family where you live:

*Tornadoes
Floods
Thunderstorms & Lightning
Wildfires
Landslides*

Take Action

New Disaster Resource Available

There is a new government resource available to the public which provides open source disaster related data and resources that can assist people at all levels of the EM Community in making informed decisions. The site also includes software applications and other resources, which can assist in all phases of Emergency Management from mitigation all

the way thru to recovery. By adding disaster data to the existing data.gov website, the Emergency Management Community now has access to a one stop shop that provides multiple tools and applications for assisting their Emergency Management Programs. The site contains information and resources that are targeted towards different audiences, includ-

ing emergency managers, first responders, and the public. The site can be used at all levels of an Emergency Management Program and can be tailored to fit the user's unique data requirements. For more information visit the data.gov site at: <http://www.data.gov/disasters/>

FY15/16 Higher Headquarters Assessment Schedule

In addition to Antiterrorism, Physical Security, Information Assurance, and OPSEC, EM will also be evaluated with validation of the FOC tasks used as the basis for the EM Assessment. HQ TRADOC is receiving its' Army Protection Program Assessment in May 2015 and EM is one of the areas that will be assessed. The schedule is as follows:

MCoE, Fort Benning, GA: 21-25 Sep 15

Intel CoE, Ft Huachuca: 19-23 Oct 15

USACC and USAREC, Ft Knox: 15-21 Nov 15



Flash Floods - Flash floods are the #1 weather-related killer in the U.S. since they can roll boulders, tear out trees, and destroy buildings and bridges. A flash flood is a rapid flooding of low-lying areas in less than six hours, which is caused by intense rainfall from a thunderstorm or several thunderstorms. Flash floods can also occur from the collapse of a man-made structure or ice dam.

Heavy Rains - Several areas of the country are at heightened risk for flooding due to heavy rains. The Northwest is at high risk due to La Niña conditions, which include snowmelts and heavy rains. And the Northeast is at high risk due to heavy rains produced from Nor'easters. This excessive amount of rainfall can happen throughout the year, putting your property at risk.



The following are important points to remember when driving in flood conditions:

- Six inches of water will reach the bottom of most passenger cars causing loss of control and possible stalling.
- A foot of water will float many vehicles
- Two feet of rushing water can carry away most vehicles including sport utility vehicles (SUV's) and pick-ups.
- Do not attempt to drive through a flooded road. The depth of water is not always obvious. The road bed may be washed out under the water, and you could be stranded or trapped.
- Do not drive around a barricade. Barricades are there for your protection. Turn around and go the other way.
- Do not try to take short cuts. They may be blocked. Stick to designated evacuation routes.

EM Program Reporting

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Preparing for emergencies doesn't take a lot of time or effort, but it brings you peace of mind. Three simple steps can help you and your Family prepare for all hazards—Build a Kit. Make a Plan. Be Informed.

Be Informed—Emergencies can arise from weather and other natural hazards, industrial and transportation accidents, disease epidemics and terrorist acts. Anticipate the emergencies most likely to affect you and your Family and learn about related procedures including mass warning and notification and the Army Disaster Personnel Accountability and Assessment System (ADPAAS). Being informed also means knowing first aid and appropriate response measures. Knowing what to do can make all the difference when seconds count.

Make a Plan—You and your Family members may not be together when an emergency strikes. Planning ahead for various emergencies will improve your chances of keeping in touch, staying safe and quickly reuniting.

Build a Kit—Assemble a collection of first aid supplies, food, water, medicines and important papers to sustain you and your Family until a crisis passes. Consider the unique needs of your family and pets, then assemble emergency supply kits in your home, car and workplace.

For more information visit www.ready.army.mil

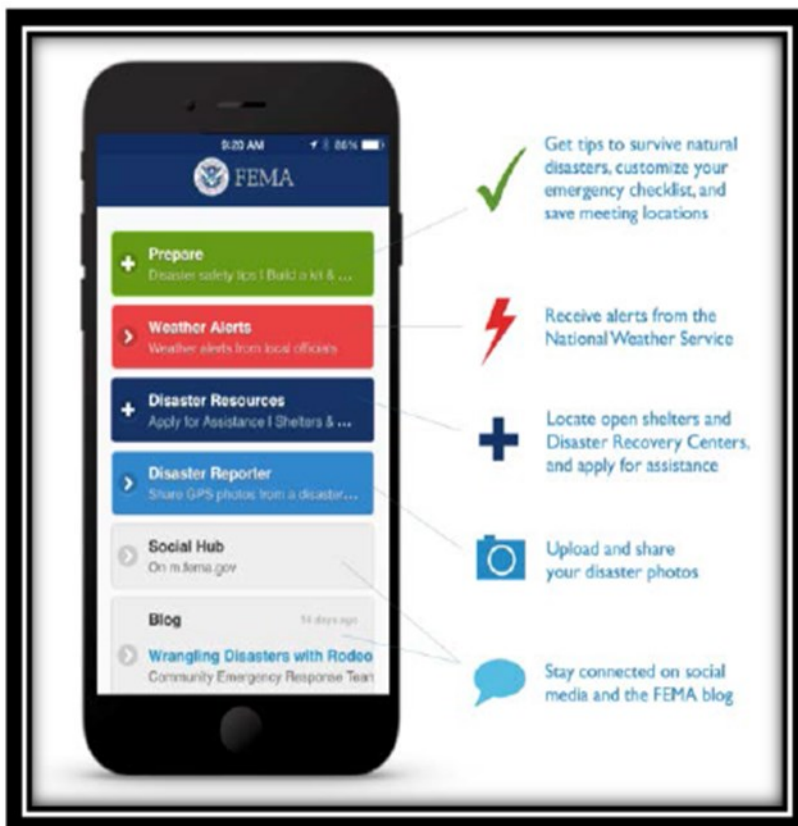
Hurricane Preparedness and the FEMA Mobile App.

With the 2015 Atlantic Hurricane season starting on June 1, now is the perfect time for you to get prepared. Hurricane hazards come in many forms, including storm surge, heavy rainfall, inland flooding, high winds, tornadoes, and rip currents. By knowing your community's vulnerabilities and what actions you should take, you can reduce the effects of a hurricane. We urge families and communities to participate in Hurricane Preparedness Week, May 24 through 30, and develop hurricane preparedness plans. We also encourage you to download the FEMA app, free on the iTunes App Store and Google Play Store. See how this mobile technology can help you and your family "Weather the Storm."

"Be aware of the designated evacuation routes and heed the order to evacuate"

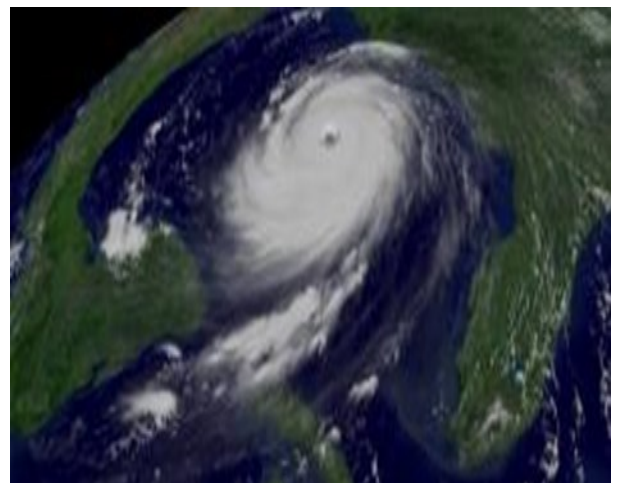
FEMA app features include:

- Alerts from the National Weather Service—Receive severe weather alerts for up to five locations across the U.S. and access information about how to stay safe.
- Disaster Reporter—Upload and share photos of damage and recovery efforts.
- Custom emergency safety information—Save a custom list of the items in your family's emergency kit, as well as the places you will meet in case of an emergency.
- Maps of disaster resources—Locate and receive driving directions to open shelters and disaster recovery centers.
- Safety tips—Learn how to stay safe before, during, and after over 20 types of hazards, including floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, and earthquakes.
- Apply for assistance—Easily access DisasterAssistance.gov to apply for federal disaster assistance.



Find additional information on how to plan and prepare for a hurricane and learn about available resources by visiting the following websites:

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NOAA Hurricane Center
American Red Cross



Be a force of nature and Pledge to Prepare for severe weather that could happen in your area. Inspire others to act by being an example, and asking them to take the pledge.